The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR — VIRG.

(VOL. III.) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1786. (No. 140.)

Jonathan Swift and Co.

Inform their friends and customers that they have removed to the opposite side of Fairfax-street, between Col. Fitzgerald's and Doctor Craik's, and that they have just imported per the Friendship, Capt. Brodie, from London, an additional assortment of GOODS, among which, with those on hand, are the following articles, viz.

BROAD and narrow cloths of fashionable colours, cassimers, coatings, kerseys, royal ribs, jeans, satinets, dinims, cordelures, corduroys, silk, twist, hair and death-head buttons, thicksets, plain, coloured, figured and imperial velvets and velverets, shags, worsted hose, chintzes, calicoes, printed linens, paper hangings, carpeting, cotton, linen, and black silk handkerchiefs, patent castor and felt hats, ladies' riding ditto, an elegant assortment of millinery of the latest fashions in Europe, flowers, wreaths, &c. all of which they will dispose of very low, mens' and womens' plain and coloured leather gloves, stays, broad and narrow black lace, large and small silver plated candlesticks, tankards, cans, tea-pots, figured and plain Roman waiters, gilt looking-glasses, silver and ivory handled table knives and forks, ditto fruit ditto, copper tea-kettles, tortoishell and horn handled razors, penknives, sciffors, snuffers, spectacles, plated and mourning buckles, ink-stands, spurs, 10 by 8 window glass, nails, rich mounted holster and pocket pistols, common ditto, neat fowling pieces, English mens' and womens' leather, calamanco and russel shoes, New-England made ditto, queen's-ware in crates well assorted and laid in very low, claret and port wine, old Cogniac brandy, molasses, salt in barrels, allspice, a few quintals of good table fish, &c.

Alexandria, Sept. 21, 1786.

☞ They have repeatedly made application by writing, &c. to those indebted to them, to make payment according to their agreement; they now request of them once more *in this way*, to make immediate payment or they may depend on having their bonds and accounts put in suit, without further notice.

*** They give the market price in cash for tobacco, as usual.

D. and I. M'Pherson,

Have for sale for cash or country produce,

A QUANTITY of woollens, consisting of cloths, plains, flannels and plaid hose, also, Madera wine of the first and second quality, bar-iron, steel, anchors, nails, pork, herrings, tar, turpentine, allum and Liverpool salt in sacks, &c. &c.

They would let on very reasonable terms, a LOT of GROUND on Fairfax-street, advantageously and pleasantly situated.

Alexandria, Sept. 28, 1786.

☞ They give the highest cash price for flour and good wheat.

For Sale,

A TRACT of LAND in the County of Fauquier, near the head of Goose-Creek, containing 2925 acres, with an indisputable title. It is remarkably well watered, Goose-Creek running through the tract and making several branches, the soil excellent for farming, the wheat it produces being equal to any in the state, and capable of having very large and extensive meadows, with an extraordinary fine range for cattle. Near 2000 acres are under lease for lives, one of the three of most of them is expired, and the remaining lives are advanced in years. The above land will be sold cheap for cash, country produce or good bills of exchange on any part of Europe. Any person inclinable to purchase, will be pleased to apply to

THOMAS LEE, senior.

Dumfries, September 2, 1786.

TANGIERS, May 24.

THE Governor of the town of Tangiers, has caused the following letter from the Emperor of Morocco, to be read to all the foreign Consuls resident here;

"LET GOD ALONE BE HONORED!

"WE command our servant Alcayd Mahomet, Ben Abdelnaeleck, to call an assembly of all the Christian Consuls resident at Tangiers, to inform them, that we have opened the port of Tangiers, so that commerce may be carried on there in the same manner as at Magador, so that whoever will take merchandise in exchange, such as wool, wax, hides, or gums; or fresh provisions, such as poultry, butcher's meat, bread, fruit, &c. from Tangiers, and import their merchandise of all sorts, may do it by paying the same duties and costs as are paid at Tetuan: But the English and Spaniards must pay the same duties as are already known here.—Then tell the Christian merchants, if they will traffic at Tangiers, that they may do it freely—that the town of Tangiers may be enabled to flourish as well as Magador. We confide in your zeal, obedience, and good management.—*God bless you*!"

The same Governor read the following letter addressed to Mr. Nieuwerkerke:

"LET GOD ALONE BE HONORED!

"We command our servant Alcayd Mahomet, &c. to send for the Dutch Consul, and inform him, that if within the space of three months, there arrives no Dutch merchantmen at the port of Arrache, we will then make that a free port for all Christian nations who request it of us. We have given to the Spaniards the ports of Rabat and Darbeyda, the first for commerce, the second for provisions."

LISBON, June 28.

The works upon the wreck at Piniche go on with success; the specie taken out of the water to this time amounts to 6,558,963 piasters, besides which 4466 bars of copper, weighing 200 wt. each, have been recovered, together with all the guns of the ship except two; the vessel is now afloat, and the divers will consequently have less difficulty in getting up the silver which is fallen to the bottom of the sea,

LONDON, July 25.

The American Congress have sent over by the last New-York mail, a very large packet of letters and papers to Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador, among which is a manifesto, which has been delivered by Mr. Adams to the Secretaries of State, to be by them laid before the Privy Council, complaining of the unjustifiable proceedings of the English men of war stationed in the West-Indies and America, who, not content with the seizure of vessels going into their harbours without the proper passports, make capture of such as are only passing near them, under colour and pretence of illicit trade. One instance is particularly mentioned, i. e. of a vessel from San Pierro, the French colony, bound to Boston, which was seized at more than a league distance from the coast, and carried into Halifax harbour, where she had been condemned, and the vessel and and cargo sold. The Ambassador has, it is said, hinted, that if the aggrieved persons are not made amends from this application, the French Court will take it up, as there was French property on board.

July 29. Yesterday Sir Guy Carleton was at the levee at St. James's, and kissed the King's hand, on being created to the title of Earl of Dorcester.

July 31. We hear that William Eden, Esq; is to be appointed Lord of the Treasury, in the room of John Buller, Esq; deceased.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, May 20.

"The Ottoman marine is composed of 13 ships of the line, four frigates, three sloops, seven galiots, three long-boats, and 17 avisos. Among the ships of the line, there is one of 72 guns; two of 66; four of 58; and six of 52. Nine of these ships are here; two in the Archipelago; one at Satalia, and one at Alexandria. Three ships are building here, two of which are of 74 guns; and there are four on the stocks at Metelin and Butlu."

August 1. Yesterday Sir Joseph Yorke set out for Paris.

It is wrong to condemn Ministers for not having concluded the negociation with Russia. They have been so busy in *making Peers*, that they had not time to *make Treaties*.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Halifax, Nova-Scotia, to a friend in Aberdeen, May 31.

"The prohibitary laws against trading with the United States are severe, and rigorously inforced, so that all connection with them is entirely shut up, except for flour and corn in British bottoms, under the penalty of forfeiting vessel and cargo. The navigation act is the severest stroke the Americans could receive; their trade is confined on every hand, and their vessels dare not be seen approaching any British port. This has reduced the value of their shipping to a song, and they are obliged to employ British vessels (while their own lie by the walls) to carry off their produce to markets where it is admissible. A number of their vessels have lately been seized in the West-Indies; and the other day one of the prizes, a fine new sloop of a hundred tons and upwards, was sold here by public auction for only 180l. sterling, and all because she could not have a British register."

A large ship is fitting out, at Deptford, with all possible expedition, for a voyage round the world, on particular discoveries: The officers and seamen are picked persons, and the most expert and best navigators that can be got, and fit to endure hardships; and for their encouragement to have double pay on their return to England; and every attention will be paid for such a laudable undertaking.

The Grand Bailiff of the Hague having been ordered to give in writing the reasons for his not proceeding with sufficient alacrity against those who openly acted in defiance of the placards by wearing Orange colour, has given into the council committee a memorial, containing some very unexpected discoveries concerning the favorers and instigators of those excesses.

August 5. Yesterday Mr. Adams, the American Plenipotentiary, took leave of his Majesty on his departure for the Court of Madrid, on private affairs.

There is one object which all the American Ambassadors in Europe have been instructed to pursue with all possible ardor, and that is, to propose and bring to a happy conclusion, a treaty of confederation, of all the maritime powers against the Algerines, Tunisians, and other piratical States, that infest the Mediterranean, and interrupt the commerce of Europe and America.

The accounts from the continent, especially from France, teem with the most melancholy and disastrous intelligence of the numerous devastations, occasioned by the dreadful storms that have visited of late several provinces of that kingdom: The following private letter, which we select from the rest, contains, in our opinion, a very moving description of the distress brought upon the inhabitants of Colombey, a village in the province of Bassigny. It is written by the Rector of that parish:—

"By a southeast wind a threatening cloud was driven towards my parish, it almost suddenly broke upon us in showers of hail of such prodigious size, that all the windows of my parsonage-house were shivered almost to dust before I could even think of preventing the accident. The corn fields, which promised a most plentiful crop, were so totally destroyed, that they will hardly yield the seed they had received, and most of them not even so much. If there

ſtill remains ſtanding ſome few ears of corn, it is owing to the hail having fallen in thoſe places in a more oblique direction, and yet they never can come to any thing. Meanwhile the ſtorm extended itſelf gradually, even ſo as to envelope the whole village. The hemp ſcattered about by the violence of the wind, the largeſt trees in gardens and orchards were cut to pieces by the hail, deſolation on every ſide. Such was the ſcene that exhibited to me and my unfortunate pariſhioners. You may form a faint idea of the havock done by ſo ſevere and unexpected a ſcourge, when I tell you that the ſmalleſt hail ſtones were equal in ſize to a large walnut, but the greateſt part as big as a hen's egg. A neighbouring farmer, living at Dormont has aſſured me that he had taken up ſeveral of the ſtones, each of them the bigneſs of his fiſt: As the pat fields were at a great diſtance, they have not been ſo conſiderably damaged. Thoſe deſtructive clouds came upon each other in the moſt baneful and uninterrupted ſucceſſion till five o'clock the next morning and ever ſince the heavieſt ſhowers of rain have been ſucceeded by the moſt ſcorching ſun, by which, what had eſcaped the effects of the hail ſtorm, has been parched up to nothing——I thought it my duty in perſon to ſurvey the damages, and I ſay it, in the bitterneſs of my heart, they far exceed what common report had at firſt eſtimated. The whole country preſents now ſuch a ſcene of deſolation, as would awaken a feeling in the moſt obdurate heart. Alas, I am their father! What then muſt I experience, when I ſee my wretched pariſhioners driven to a miſery, the more dreadful as it is not in my power to alleviate their misfortunes. Laſt year yielded neither provender for the cattle, nor any kind of garden ſtuff for winter ſtores; the corn being of a very bad quality, it could fetch no price at our neighbouring markets. Now that a promiſing crop ſeemed to bid the faireſt hopes, Providence in her unfathomable wiſdom has thought it proper to viſit us with bitterneſs and woe. This certainly is one of the pooreſt villages though belonging to a very fertile province; it contains about 160 inhabitants now reduced to all the extremities of want and diſpair! You have heard—then think of their diſtreſs. You know me—judge of mine."

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 16.

At Taunton, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, on Tueſday laſt, a large number of men, ſome armed with muſkets, and others with bludgeons, aſſembled to prevent the ſeſſion of the Inferior Court at that place.—The court met, and after tranſacting ſome buſineſs, adjourned to December term.

ALEXANDRIA, October 5.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Sweden, to his Friend in Boſton, dated July 12, 1786.

"I am ſorry to inform you, that ſome late impolitic Regulations, adopted by our Government, againſt your Flag, may tend to operate againſt the Extenſion of our future Connections—Regulations made at the Requeſt of a certain ambitious European Power, which deprive you of the valuable Privilege you have had ſince the Concluſion of the War, of entering your Products in your own Bottoms for Home Conſumption, or Exportation, as Markets might dictate. All Goods entered here now, by your Shipping, are ſubjected to an additional Duty of Forty per Cent. which amounts to a total Prohibition, as no Commodity can bear it.

"You have, however, free Acceſs to our Porto-Franco, Marſtrand, from whence Goods can afterwards be carried, in Swediſh Bottoms, to any Port in the Kingdom, at Three and a Half to Four per Cent. of extra Charges. If I may preſume to adviſe, the Wiſdom of your Government has been, and ſtill is, deficient in political Repreſentation at foreign Courts, whoſe Diſpoſition to cramp your Trade are not equivocal;—of this, the Regulations mentioned above are deciſive Inſtances."

Laſt Saturday Humphrey Hill, a free Negro, was tried at a called Court in this County, and found guilty of ſtealing a Horſe from the Commons of this Town, the Property of Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening a free Negro Woman, by the Name of Fanny Roſe, was unfortunately drowned, by a Boat in which ſhe was having accidentally overſet.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Schooner Polly, J. Green, from St. Chriſtophers; Ship Charlotte, J. Pitts, London; Brig Betſy, P. Brown, Glaſgow; Schooner Surpriſe, L. Lazore, Baltimore; Brig Alexandria, G. Lightfoot, Liverpool.

Cleared Outwards. Ship Molly, R. Quirk, for Havre-de-Grace; Brig Martha, S. Harper, L'Orient.

The inhabitants of Fairfax County are deſired to read and conſider the following obſervations, on a matter in which every freeholder, if not every inhabitant, is intereſted. I have endeavoured to be as plain and conciſe as poſſible, therefore I hope no apology is neceſſary.

IT has been thought by many inhabitants of this county, and in the counties joining us to the weſtward, that another inſpection of tobacco ſhould be opened at the ſouth end of the town of Alexandria, where a lot can be had for the purpoſe (with conſent of the owners) very conveniently ſituated on the margin of the river, and near enough to a large commodious wharf, which it is expected will be finiſhed by the time the warehouſes can be built. A number of perſons are willing to build the houſes at their own expence, receiving only from the owners of tobacco inſpected there, the uſual rents paid at other inſpections, of courſe the public will bear no part of the burden, except the inſpectors ſalaries, which it is ſuppoſed cannot exceed ſixty pounds per annum, *i. e.* £.120 for the two acting inſpectors, and this too by eſtabliſhed cuſtom cannot be continued, unleſs the inſpection will ſupport itſelf, becauſe it is provided, that where the quantity of tobacco received at any warehouſe is not ſufficient to ſupport the expences thereof, it ſhall fall of courſe. The quantity of tobacco received at the preſent inſpection this year, will be nearly two thouſand hogſheads. The houſes are too ſmall for the purpoſe, as many of you can teſtify to your coſt, about one hundred hogſheads having been expoſed to the weather this ſpring, and thereby much damaged in the warehouſe yard, for want of room to put it under cover, or elſe the inſpectors had not time or conveniencies to inſpect it during the rainy ſeaſon. Many of you know that you have not been able to get your tobacco inſpected, becauſe the inſpectors were too thronged with tobacco brought down before you, and you have been obliged to go home without doing your buſineſs. I do not blame the inſpectors; it is likely they diſcharge their duty as well as any others; but it evidently appears to be your intereſt to have another inſpection at Alexandria, becauſe experience has proved that the buſineſs cannot be properly done by one ſet of inſpectors. I believe that the preſent warehouſes are intended to be repaired (which they have great need of) and perhaps enlarged, ſtill there will be but one ſet of inſpectors, of courſe you muſt wait for your turn as before; but if another inſpection is opened, it will very rarely happen that you cannot get your buſineſs done at one or the other.—Some kind of emulation too will be apt to take place among the inſpectors, and I will venture to aſſert that the planters will not be loſers by it; beſides it ſhould be remembered that our inſpection has received about double the quantity of tobacco this year that it did at any time before the war, and we have many reaſons to expect that it will continue to increaſe for years to come, and of courſe even the gentleman who now oppoſe it, will be obliged to confeſs, that another inſpection is neceſſary, when perhaps a lot may not be had on ſuch advantageous terms, or not in ſo convenient a ſpot as at preſent. For theſe reaſons a number of the inhabitants of Alexandria, publiſhed their intentions of petitioning the Aſſembly, to open another inſpection at the lower end of the town. This, as might be expected, has produced a petition againſt it, ſet on foot by the proprietors of the preſent warehouſes, who readily ſuppoſe that their rents will be leſſened by it; but what is that to the public? Are we to be always confined to one inſpection, becauſe thoſe people would rather receive the rent for two thouſand hogſheads than for one thouſand? I will, for argument ſake, take it upon a larger ſcale—Suppoſe the value of the property near the warehouſes ſhould not advance in value ſo rapidly if another inſpection is opened down the town, yet this ſhould not have the weight of a feather with the public at large, whoſe only view ſhould be to the public good. Thoſe gentlemen and their adherents it ſeems are much concerned at the expence of the inſpectors ſalaries. It is true, this muſt be taken from the fund raiſed on the different tobacco laws, but if the Aſſembly does not make the objection (and I have been informed by a gentlemen converſant in theſe matters they never do, where the probability is that the inſpection will ſupport itſelf) I do not ſee why we of this county ſhould make it, ſeeing the benefit will be ours, and our ſhare of the expence will be ſo exceeding ſmall, that I think any perſon who conſiders the very trifling ſum it will amount to, will be aſhamed to give this for an objection. Suppoſe for inſtance that there are eighty counties in the State, the very large ſum of £.120 divided among them will amount to one pound ten ſhillings for each county. How much that capital ſum will amount to on each £.100 aſſeſſable property in this county, I confeſs myſelf utterly at a loſs to determine. I think when my countrymen have conſidered this matter, they will be of opinion, that another inſpection will be for the benefit of the country in general; that thoſe perſons who oppoſe it, have either been miſtaken from not having conſidered the ſubject maturely, or have intereſted motives which they do not care to avow. Such as have haſtily ſigned the petition againſt it, and who perhaps never read or heard it read through, and now find that they have done wrong, I think have a right to eraſe their names from it. And thoſe who are intereſted, I would have them remember, that one end of the town has as good a right to partake of every natural and acquirable advantage as the other.

Meſſrs. RICHARDS and COMPANY.

Be pleaſed to publiſh the incloſed correſpondence, between Mr. JOHN BLAGGE and myſelf, when he paſſed through this place.

SIR,

IN conſequence of your informing me that any complaints I might have would reach you at the ſtage-office, I now by Mr. ———, demand ſatisfaction for the many inſults and injuries I received from you in Amſterdam, which are too notorious to need any diſcuſſion. I am, Sir, your's,

MOSES TANDY.

To Mr. JOHN BLAGGE.

Sir,

I RECEIVED your note by Mr. ———, and when you point out wherein I have injured you, *perhaps* I may give you the ſatisfaction you wiſh. I am, Sir, your's,

JOHN BLAGGE.

To Mr. M. TANDY.

Sir.

I HAVE your note by Mr. ———. You ſurely muſt recollect calling me a damned raſcal, when I drew a ſword on Capt. Magee at a time I was diſarmed, or your life ſhould have atoned for it, on the ſpot —and being in a combination with other ſcoundrels to ruin my reputation. Your's,

MOSES TANDY.

To which laſt note Mr. Blagge delivered Mr. ——— a verbal anſwer to this effect: "That I "might take my own ſteps," and precipitately took his departure. Now Mr. Blagge fly you inglorioufly and with a racked and tortured conſcience reflect on the many injuries done me, under the maſk of friendſhip; and learn when you again go abroad, to pay an honeſt attention to the buſineſs of thoſe by whom you are employed, without officiouſly interfering with that of others, ſince you diſcover the manner in which I return your *diſintereſted* favors.

I think, gentlemen, I am charged by theſe vile incendiaries with *inſanity*, ariſing from a TROUBLED MIND—with being turbulent, ill-mannered and engaged in every ſpecies of *debauchery* and *intemperance*; alſo, that I had an intention of ſquandering the effects entruſted to my care.—Falſe as theſe charges are, I will for arguments ſake arrange them on the debit ſide of this queſtion and *admit* them; but how am I to diſpenſe with their inſults—I ſelected in my laſt note to Mr. Blagge ſome, which I conceived to be of the moſt glaring nature, and which he ſeemed to have loſt all recollection of; but as he could never have expected to meet me in America upon any but hoſtile ground, I look upon his want of recollection in thoſe points a mere ſubterfuge to evade my juſt claim againſt him for the ſatisfaction demanded. So many and complicated were the actions of thoſe whom I call my enemies to my prejudice, that I have, and now declare, no conceſſion will ever be received. However this ſanguinary conduct may effect my ſurviving character, my preſent deſign is not to attempt to acquit myſelf of the many injurious reports propagated and tranſmitted to America by theſe people againſt me; but to inform thoſe whom it may concern, that they have not reduced me below the means of reſentment, or of puniſhing them whenever I meet them. —If my character was on ſo ſlender a foundation as to be *blaſted* and *ruined* by men of their *malicious* caſt, I conceive it not worth preſerving or defending. But had their malice had its full ſcope and taken the deſired effect, what direful conſequences muſt have reſulted to me if my whole dependence for ſupport had been on my mercantile character, which were it never ſo exalted I would give up with the greateſt indifference if in its nature it were ſo fleeting, and on its foundation ſtood ſo precarious?—But be it further known, that I hold my honor, and moral character moſt ſacred and dear, and cannot, will not, eaſily be deprived of them.—I would proceed to mention the cauſes that led theſe men, to do me ſo many injuries was Capt. Magee (who had ſo conſiderable a ſhare of my affairs in Holland) on the continent; therefore my introducing his name thus publicly is not intended either to condemn or acquit him. The merits of his friendſhip muſt be reſerved for a future deciſion. With reſpect to Mr. Blagge I confeſs it gave me real ſatisfaction, but no great ſurprize, to hear by Mr. ———, he trembled on receiving my ſummons. Still in that ſituation he obſerved, he had ſeen me tried in Holland, and if he was to appear on the field I would not meet him. It has been the peculiar talent of every enemy I met with on my laſt voyage to Europe to blend truth with falſehood which has been obſerved to be the moſt dangerous ſpecies of lying: One ſays I appeared on 'Change without a ſhirt, *true*; but he omits mentioning, that he refuſed to pay me money juſtly due, which if he had done, he would have ſaved me the diſagreeable neceſſity of pawning my *ſhirt*, for the means of *immediate ſubſiſtance*. Another, that I wore a *ſword*, but ſays not a word of the unprovoked inſults that cauſed me to be poſſeſſed of that *celebrated weapon*.—This man, meaning Mr. Blagge, ſays he ſaw me *tried* in Holland, *admitted*. Hence ariſes his dread of *trying me* in America.—

MOSES TANDY.

Alexandria, Sept. 28, 1786.

Public Sale.

ON the second day of the Alexandria Races, being the 11th of October next, will be sold, that noted three-story BRICK HOUSE, lately occupied by Messrs. D. and I. M'PHERSON, situate in the town of Alexandria, near Captain Harper's wharf, containing on Prince-street eighteen feet, and in depth thirty feet, with seven rooms and a fire place in each, the whole completely finished, to which house there is a kitchen annexed of 12 by 18 feet. The lot is 18 feet front by 44 feet in depth, subject to an annual rent of 12s. per foot, and is perhaps the most advantageous stand in town for any kind of business.—The consideration money to be paid in the following manner, viz. one-third in hand, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen months. The purchaser, on giving bond with approved security for the punctual payment, will receive an indisputable title and immediate possession.

And on the same day will be sold for cash only, ten LOTS of GROUND, about twenty feet front and of a reasonable depth, situate on Oronoco and Alfred streets, near the dwelling of Mrs. DADE, and adjoining a lot of S. M. BROWN's. The ground is clear of rents, the title indisputable, and a plat thereof may be seen in the hands of the subscriber.

And likewise will be sold on said day 3000 acres of PATENTED LAND in Harrison County, in the settlement of Kentucky. Military certificates of the State of Virginia will be taken in payment at one-third, and interest warrants at par.

Likewise will be sold a two-story FRAMED HOUSE, lately finished, and now in the possession of Mr. DELARUE, situate in the town of Alexandria, bounded on King-street, 20 feet, and in depth 30 feet on St. Asaph-street; the ground is 23 feet front, by 76 feet in depth, subject to an annual rent of 20 l. The house and lot is very convenient for public business. The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

And on the 12th of October next, will be rented for the term of 14 years, to the highest bidder, the WHARF of JAMES KIRK, Esq; deceased, upon conditions that the renter do completely finish the said wharf. Also a BAKE-HOUSE in good order, a new FRAMED HOUSE not finished, near the Bake-house, and a LUMBER YARD well inclosed.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, September 3, 1786.

John Christopher Kempff,

CONVEYANCER, SCRIVENER, and TRANSLATOR,
At his Office on Royal-street, in Mr. John Longdon's house,

Draws all sorts of Deeds and Instruments of Writing.

☞ AT said Office Merchants and Tradesmens' books and accounts are methodised, and clearly and fairly stated, and the affairs of deceased Persons, Widows and Orphans, are managed with the strictest honor and integrity.

Said KEMPFF, likewise translates faithfully all proceedings in law and commerce from English, German, French and Holland. He also gives instructions to young gentlemen, who are acquainted with arithmetic, in the shortest and most approved method of Italian book-keeping and accounts. Mr. Kempff has heretofore given ample satisfaction in the above mentioned branches in several commercial cities, and therefore flatters himself to please those who favor him with their employ, on reasonable terms.

Alexandria, October 5, 1786.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the BRICK HOUSE and LOT he now lives in, situate on King-street, with a LOT fronting on Pitt-street, and extending back and joining the former, on which is a new carriage-house and stable.—Any person inclinable to purchase may view the premises.—The above lots will be sold separate or together as may best suit the purchasers, for bills of exchange, specie or tobacco.

Also to be let on ground-rent, several LOTS fronting on King-street, near Col. Ramsay's wharf.—For terms apply to

ROBERT ALLISON.

Alexandria, October 5, 1786.

On Monday the 16th of October,

will commence a public sale of sundry LOTS of GROUND, containing four or five acres each, adjoinining the lands of Charles Alexander, Esq; and adjacent to the town of Alexandria. Many of these lots being upon the river, and all of them lying contiguous to the town aforesaid, it is unnecessary to elucidate their value. One half the purchase-money will be required at the time of conveyance, and for the remainder will be given a credit of one year.

Attendance will be given on the days of sale by the vendue-master of the corporation, and by the subscriber.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Mount-Salus, September 19, 1786.

Jesse Taylor,

HATH just imported in the ship Charlotte from London, and the brig Alexandria from Liverpool, a variety of FALL GOODS, which with what he has now on hand, will make a large assortment of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, all which he intends selling by wholesale or retail on the lowest terms for Cash, Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or Flaxseed, and for which he will allow the highest market price.

Alexandria, October 2, 1786.

Just imported in the brig Mary, Capt. William Stewart, from Whitehaven,

A LARGE and general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, which the Subscribers will dispose of at a moderate advance by the piece, or package for cash or country produce.

FLETCHER and SUNDERLAND.

Fredericksburg, Sept. 25, 1786.

William Lowry and Co.

At the wholesale warehouse on Prince-street, next door to Col. Hooe's, have imported from London, per the Charlotte, J. Pitts, the following extensive assortment of European merchandise, viz.

Assorted in TRUNKS.
PRINTED calicoes,
Cottons,
Muslins,
Linens,
Hankerchiefs and
Shawls.

WOOLLENS,
Assorted in Bales.
5-4ths, 6-4ths and 7-4ths
Woollens,
Cloths of all colours and
prices,
Striped plain and twilled
coatings,
Kerseys,
Bearskins,
Frizes,
Fearnaughts,
Halfthicks,
Kendal cottons,
Flannels,
Plaidings,
Striped duffils,
7, 8, 9 and 10-4ths
blankets,
Welsh plains,
Striped linseys,
Grograms,
Baizes, coverlids,
Embossed serges,
Shalloons, &c. &c.

LINENS.
8-4ths, 7-8ths and 4 4ths
yard wide Irish linens
by the box or piece,
5-4ths and 9-8ths brown
and white Irish and
Russia sheetings, per
ditto,
German and British osnaburgs,
German and Irish dowlas,
Brown rolls,
Ravens duck,
Brown hollands,
Diaper tablecloths,
Huckabacks,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Scotch and Irish kentings,
Lawn aprons,
Handkerchiefs,
Checked and pullicat
ditto,
Apron checks,
Striped ticks, &c. &c.

MERCERY.
Lustrings,
Satins,
Modes,
Sarsnets,
Taffetas,
Pelongs,
Persians,
Ribbons,
Black lace, &c.

SILK-HANDKERCHIEFS.
Barcelona, bandano, romal, colgee, and lustring silk handerchiefs,
A variety of printed
ditto,
Quilted satin, persian
and stuff petticoats,

HATS.
Mens', womans' and youths' castor and felt hats.

SHOES.
Mens', womens', youths' and Childrens' leather and stuff shoes.

MANCHESTER GOODS,
Assorted in Trunks,
Corduroys,
Ribdelures,
Velvets,
Velverets,
Dyed jeanets,
Fustians,
Jeans,
Denims,
King's cords,
Lastings,
Quiltings,
White calico,
Muslin cords, &c. &c.

For MENS' JACKETS.
Silk shags,
Ginghams,
Burdets,
Diareens,
Ranelaghs,
Quiltings,
Tissues, &c.

BRITISH STUFFS.
Camblets,
Cambleteens,
Wildbores,
Durants,
Tammies,
Moreens,
Jeans,
Crapes,
Calimancoes,
Everlastings,
Satinets.

PEWTER,
Assorted in Casks.
Plates,
Dishes,
Mugs,
Porringers,
Teapots, &c.

CUTLERY and HARDWARE,
Assorted in small Trunks, each containing about 70 articles.
Knives and forks,
Penknives,
Scissors,
Rasors,
Buckles,
Sleeve and coat buttons,
Breast ditto,
Combs,
Needles,
Snuff-boxes, &c. &c.

IRONMONGERY,
Assorted in Casks.
Hinges,
Locks,
Handsaws,
Plain-irons,
Jews-harps,
Hasps and hoes,
Augers,
Best square steel and nails,
Chisels, &c. &c.

HABERDASHERY.
Edgings both twilled and scolloped,
Artificial flowers,
Feathers,
Wires,
Chip and straw hats;
Tape,
Sewing thread,
Womens' stays,
Soufflee, crape, picket, alacream, and riddle gauzes,
Soufflee aprons and handkerchiefs,
Tiffany and lawn ditto,
Black and white thread, gauzes, &c. &c.

EAST-INDIA GOODS.
Book, jaconet and gown muslins,
Checked aprons,
Balisou and book handkerchiefs.

CARDINALS,
Assorted in Trunks.
Scarlet, crimson, green and drab.

HOSIERY,
Assorted in Trunks.
Worsted, cotton, and yarn hose, mits and gloves.

STATIONARY,
Assorted in Boxes.
Ruled books,
Printed ditto in various languages,
Writing-paper,
Pens,
Inkpowder,
Wafers,
Sealing-wax, &c.

TRIMMINGS.
A large assortment of metal buttons,
Best new fashioned ditto,
Silk and worsted ditto;
Mohair,
Twist,
Sewing threads,
Ditto silks, &c.

SUNDRIES.
Loaf sugar and cheese,
Japanned ware of various sorts,
Bottled porter, in casks and hampers,
About 40 chaldron of English coal,
With a variety of other goods too tedious to mention.

This house meaning to be constantly supplied with a spring and fall assortment, will give good encouragement to all those who buy to sell again, with a large discount for cash or good bills.

Alexandria, September 30, 1786.

W. H. Powell, and Co.

HAVE just received a general assortment of FALL GOODS, consisting of superfine second and low priced broadcloths, forrest cloths, coatings, duffils, plains, kerseys, Kendal cottons, flannels, plaid blankets, worsted, yarn and plaid hose, German and British osnaburgs, Russia and Irish sheeting, dowlas, Irish linens, mens', womens' and boys' shoes, &c. &c. which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

☞ A large quantity of excellent Liverpool salt.

Alexandria, October 3, 1786.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away a few days ago from the Subscribers living in Fairfax County, Virginia, viz. DICK a very lusty well made Mulatto fellow, about 25 years of age, has bushy hair or wool, which he generally combs back, large teeth and eyes, a grum down look when spoken to, is a subtle artful fellow, well acquainted both with Virginia and Maryland, beats a drum pretty well, and formerly a waiting-man: He took with him a light lead coloured country cloth coat, with white metal buttons, a short green ditto, a white cloth waistcoat, a red ditto faced with black velvet, a round hat half worn, and common shoes and stockings. He ran away some time ago, when he worked on board a bay craft by the name of Thomas Webster.——WATT a stout Negro fellow, remarkably black, about 35 years of age, has lost some of his foreteeth, which in some measure affects his voice, has had cross paths lately shaved on his head, to conceal which he will probably shave or cut close the rest of his hair. He is an artful fellow, has a down look, and seems confused when examined: He took with him a brown cloth coat, a pair of black breeches, and a variety of clothes not known. They will perhaps change their names and pass for freemen; and it is probable they may have a forged pass.—They will probably make for the Eastern-Shore, or for the State of Delaware or Pennsylvania. The above reward, or five pounds, for either of them will be paid for delivering them to the subscribers, or for securing them in any gaol and giving us notice, so that we get them again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

GEORGE MASON,
GEORGE MASON, jun.

N. B. All Captains or Skippers of vessels and others are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from taking them on board, or employing them.

September 30, 1786.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the next General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to confirm to me the title of a tract of land, lying in Hampshire County, that I purchased from JOHN MOXLEY, deceased, late of Loudon County. For which I paid the whole consideration and obtained a deed, but failed to get it recorded in due time, from my ignorance of the laws of Virginia.

CONRAD MYRE.

September 20, 1786.

☞ Advertisements, &c. omitted will be inserted in our next.

POETRY.

ON A ROSEBUD;
Designed to be sent to a Lady.

FRUIT of Aurora's tears fair rose,
On whose soft leaves fond zephyrs play,
Oh! queen of flow'rs thy buds disclose,
And give thy fragrance to the day.

Then go! and on dear Peggy's breast,
Find happy flow'r thy throne and tomb,
While jealous of a fate so blest,
How shall I envy thee thy doom.

Should some rude hand approach thee there,
Guard the sweet shrine thou wilt adorn,
Ah punish those who rashly dare,
And for my rivals keep thy thorn.

And thou shalt tell the lovely maid,
How frail are youth and beauty's charms,
And teach her ere her own shall fade,
To give them to her lover's arms.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.
New-York, September 9, 1786.

THE United States in Congress assembled having authorised the Post-Master-General to contract for the carriage of the public mails, for the year 1787, from Portland in the State of Massachusetts to Savannah in Georgia, by stage carriages, if practicable.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of stage carriages (and any other persons who may have it in contemplation to establish such) that proposals for the transportation of the mail will be received by the Post-Master-General, at his office No. 51, Broadway, New-York, at any time before the first day of November next; and that persons inclining to form a contract may be enabled to make their calculations with greater accuracy, they are informed, that

From May 1st to November 1st, the mail must be carried three times in each week, and from November 1st to May 1st twice in each week, to and from each post-office. It is to be delivered at, and taken from each office at stated hours, convenient for the transaction of mercantile business, by a person who shall travel constantly with the mail, and whose express and sole business it shall be to take care of it.

This person shall be employed by either of the contracting parties, as may be agreed, and shall carry a way-bill (to be returned to the general post-office) on which each Post-Master shall note, in writing, the time of the mail's arrival at and departure from his office.

In case of accidents happening to the stage, the mail is to be forwarded so as to reach each office at the stated hour, at the expence of the proprietor of the stage. A reasonable time after the receipt of the mail by the Post-Master, is to be allowed for receiving letters and making up another mail to be forwarded.

A secure and convenient place in each carriage must be set apart for the reception of the mail, and appropriated solely to that purpose;—the place to be well secured against rain and snow, and have a good lock and key.

The proprietors of the stages, and their drivers, as well as the person having the charge of the mail, are to be under oath not to carry, or knowingly suffer to be carried in their stages, any letters or newspapers but what they shall deliver into a post-office: The oaths of the said persons respectively to be returned to the Post-Master-General before the contracts commence.

Bond, with two sufficient sureties, to be given for the fulfilment, and penalties annexed to each violation of the contracts.

No *Joint* contracts will be admitted; but each proprietor must contract separately for the distance his stages travel.

Portmanteaus and bags for containing the letters to be furnished at the expence of the United States.

The sums agreed upon for carrying the mails, to be paid in four equal quarterly payments; each payment to be made punctually at the expiration of each quarter.

The contracts to commence January 1st, 1787; and continue in force for one year.

And whereas the Post-Master-General is authorised to farm the exclusive right of conveying the mail upon certain cross roads, to any person or persons giving sufficient security for the faithful transportation of the same, for a term not exceeding seven years. The following

CROSS ROADS,

Are now offered, for the above term, to all persons inclined to engage in such a speculation, from whom proposals will be received until the 1st day of December next, viz.

From Portland to Pownalborough in the State of Massachusetts.

From Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, to the town of Concord in New-Hampshire, and from thence through Exeter to Portsmouth.

From Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, to the city of Albany, in the State of New-York.

From the city of New-York, to Danbury, in the State of Connecticut, and from thence, by the way of Litchfield, to Hartford.

From the city of New-York to the city of Albany.

From the city of Philadelphia, to the town of Vienna, in the State of Maryland.

From the city of Philadelphia, to Bedford in Pennsylvania.

From the town of Baltimore, to the city of Annapolis in Maryland, and from thence to Leonard's-Town in St. Mary's county, by the route of Upper-Marlborough, Piscataway and Port-Tobacco.

From the town of Alexandria in Virginia, by the route of Leesburg, Winchester, and Fort Cumberland, to Bedford in Pennsylvania.

From Bedford to the town of Pittsburgh.

From the town of Willmington, in North-Carolina, to Fayetteville in the same State, by the route of Elizabeth-Town.

From Fayetteville in North-Carolina, to Camden, in South-Carolina, and from thence to Charleston; and from Camden in South-Carolina, by the route of Columbia, to Augusta in the State of Georgia.

By order of the Post-Master-General,
JAMES BRYSON, Assistant.

To be SOLD,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS, as revised by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.——A SERMON preached at Christ Church in Philadelphia, at the opening of the Convention on the 21st of June, 1786, by the Rev. William White, D. D.——They may likewise be had at the store of Mr. Benjamin Day, merchant in Fredericksburg.

Also, a few Copies of the HISTORY of a SESSION of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of MARYLAND, held at the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, commenced in November, 1785.

I HAVE for sale, a quantity of best IRISH BEEF in barrels; also several cags of IRISH TONGUES.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
George-Town, Sept. 26, 1786.

CATTLE.
FOR SALE,

THIRTY HEAD of OXEN and COWS.—For terms apply to Mr. SAMUEL LOVE, Loudon County, or JONATHAN SWIFT and CO. Alexandria.
Sept. 21, 1786.

Fairfax County, ss.

WHEREAS Michael Gretter, Gaoler of the County aforesaid, this day came before me Robert T. Hooe, one of the Justices for the County aforesaid, and made oath, that a certain JOHN WALKER, who was lately committed to the gaol of the said County by order of Fairfax Court, and to be sent to Richmond for further trial on suspicion of felony, did on the 10th instant in the night time, forcibly escape from the said gaol, and is now going at large.—These are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth to require all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables and Headboroughs, within this Commonwealth, and every of them in their respective counties, cities, towns and precincts, to seize and retake the said prisoner, so escaped and going at large as aforesaid, and being so retaken, forthwith to commit to the prison where such prisoners are usually kept, in the County where such retaking shall be, until discharged by due course of law.—Given under my hand and seal this 15th day of September, 1786.

ROBERT T. HOOE. (L. S.)

One Guinea Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of this place, about three weeks since, a dark sorrel horse, nearly fourteen and a half hands high, with a star in his forehead, several of his feet white, and trots naturally. Whoever will deliver said horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.
Alexandria, September 18, 1786.

For Sale,

A FEW bushels of excellent CLOVER SEED, at the store of JOSIAH WATSON and CO.
Alexandria, September 28, 1786.

John M'Clenachan,
At his store on Gilpin's wharf, sells by wholesale and retail,

OLD Jamaica spirit,
West-India and New-England Rum,
Molasses,
Cogniac brandy,
Madera and Teneriff wines,
Gin in cases,
Loaf and Muscovado sugars,
Hyson and bohea teas,
Coffee, pepper and all-spice,
Bar-iron and German steel,
Ships anchors and cordage,
Pitch tar and turpentine.

He has to let, that well situated store occupied by Samuel Montgomery Brown, the dwelling-house Mr. Brown formerly occupied, and a small house adjoining Mr. John Saunders's dwelling-house.
Alexandria, September 25, 1786.

A list of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Alexandria, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the 5th of October next.

A.

PHILIP ALEXANDER, Jeremiah Adams.

B.

Capt. George Bright 3, Mary Buckland, John Bernard, Richard Barnes, Catherine Boyle, William Bromley, Harriot Briggs, Monsieur Becquet, William Blake 3, Samuel M. Brown.

C.

William Cunningham 2, Joseph Craft, Elizabeth Cawen, Patrick Carroll, Mr. Caper, Alexander Cramsey, David Constable, Cattuan Carbot, Alexander Couper, Matthew Crohan, Margaret Chiene, Ebenezer Cawan.

D.

James Dukes 2, George Dussuis, Baldwin Dade, Rev. Bernard Dederick, William Dalton, Robert Draffen, Thomas Duffie, Robert De Silver, Alexander Dromgoole, Samuel Davis, Mr. Dieterick, Benjamin Dulany.

E.

Abraham Evans.

F.

Joseph Fuller, Mary Fitzhugh, Bradley Featherstone.

G.

George Gilpin 3, George Genkins 2, Jeremiah Galven, Archibald Galbraith, Rev. David Griffith, James Gibson, Bernard Gratz.

H.

Anne Henninger, John Hickman and Co. Alexander Herbert 2, George Hunter, Aaron Hewes, John William Harrison, Isaac Hammond, John Henderson, Alexander Hannah 2.

I.

Gilbert Inclay, James Johnstone, Elias Jones.

K.

John Kearns, or Peggy Kearns, or Kitty Kearns.

L.

Thomas Ludwell Lee, John Lathiam 2, George Fairfax Lee, Samuel Lightfoot, Logan and Story.

M.

Colin M'Iver, Betsy Moore, John Moore, Philip Marsteller 6, John M'Knight, Arthur Maxwell, George M'Clean, Patrick Maxfield, John Mason 2, William M'Gilvra, Larry M'Jew, Charles M'Iver, Archibald M'Elroy.

N.

George Naylor.

P.

Thomas Perry, John Parish, John Patterson, Susannah Patterson, Robert Price.

Q.

Richard Quirk, William Quin.

R.

Daniel Roberdeau, Frederick W. Rice, Philip Russell, Mr. Ross, Joseph Rhodes, William Reynolds.

S.

Louisa Shutter, Mr. Saunders, Doctor Edward Simmes, John Saunders, William Shaw, William Summers, Robert Stuart 3, James Stevenson, Peter Stubblefield, Capt. Enoch Stickney 2, John Smith, Thomas Savage, Frederick Steber.

T.

John Y. Thompson 2, Othaniel Tripp, Capt. Daniel Tolson.

W.

John Wall, Tobias Wolf, William Willox, L. Wisentall, James Wishaet, Capt. Abel Willis, Thomas West, Bushrod Washington 2, M. Woygham, William Ward, Thomas Wilson.

Alexandria, Sept. 26, 1786.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-street*——by whom *Advertisements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.